THE NEW YORK HERALD. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Daily Newspaper-Deb-shed every day of the year except New Year's Day and Fourth

ger paid, cash it savance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulation of the levale is over THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND, and increasing at it has the largest essentiation of any paper in this city or in world, and, is, therefore, the best channel for busines on in the city or country. Prices moderate—cash in advance PRINTING of all kinds executed at the most moderate price and in the most elegant style. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FARE THREE SHILLINGS FROM PATERSON TO
JERSEY CITY
On an 1 after the 1st of October the cars will leavePare-son Deport
So clock A. M.
13 P. M.
15 P. M.
16 P. M.
17 P. M.

Captain John Hewitt. Captain C. H. E. Judkins. Boston, via. Hailfax, as from Boston. From Live

STATEN ISLAND
FERRY.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL.

will run as follows on and after Sept. 30.

LEAVE NEW YORK:
and 11. A. M.; 13%, 3%, and 5, P. M.

LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:
and 10. A. M.; 13%, 3% and 5, P. M.

Ods swate be particularly marked, and are at the
side of the sept.

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT

FORK, ALEANY AND TROY.—Morning Line from the foot of Burchy street, lauding at intermediate places.

teamer EMPIRE, Captain S. R. Roe, Monday, Wednessinamer TROY. Captain A. Gorham, Tuesday, Thurst Baturday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

ing Line from the foot of Courtlandt street, direct. Steamer SWALLOW, Captain A. McLean, Monday, aday and Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

Steamer ALEANY, Captain B. B. Macy, Tuesday, lay and Sanday to Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

Boats of this Line, owing to their light draught of wallous of this Line, owing to their light draught of wallows.

A. M., at 3%, 6 and F. M. D.
Leaves Fort Richmond, at 30 minutes to 3, and 10 minutes to 10 A. M.; at 1, 4%, and 5% P. M.
Leaves New Brughton at 8 and 10 A. M.; at 1%, 5 and 7%

FOR CROTONVILLE, SING SING, TARRYTOWN, IR "ING, WILTSIE'S DOCK, HASTINGS ING, WILTSIE'S DOCK, HASTINGS AND YONKERS.—On and after Saturday, August Blat, 1844, the new and substantial steamhoat WASHINGTON IRVING, Capt Hiram Tuthili will leave the foot of Chamber street for the above places, duily at 3 F. M., Sauday excepted. Returning, will leave Cretonville at 5%, and Sing Sing at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at the foot of Hammond street each way.

For passage of freight, apply on board, or to STEPHEN B, TOMPKINS, 192 West street.

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Captain

N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston
o'clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above
ple-es, to convey passengers to the neighboring towns.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FUR ALBANY.

DAILY, Sundays excepted—Through direct, at 6 P. M., from he Steamboat Pier betwees Courtissed and Liberty streets.

The Steamboat KN/CKERBOCKER, Captain A. P. St. Ghen, Monday? Wednesday and Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock. The Steamboat ROGHESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on Pieceday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 6 o'clock.

At Five o'clock, I. M.—Landing at intermediate Places.

At Five o'clock, I. M.—Landing at intermediate Places.
The Steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Crutmaen, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

bove, her regular day
Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin
ind atterate passengers, persons wishing to embark should make
immediate application on board, foot of Maiden Lane, or to
JOSEPH Mew URRAY,
No. 100 ine street, corner of South,
The new packet ship Prince Albert, Capt W S Sebor, will
neceed the Wellington and sail on the first of December.
Persons desirous of sending for their friends can have them
brought out by either of the above vessels, by application as

FOR NEW ORLEANS—UNION LINE—Regular Packet of the 9th of November.—The first classifier and seems of the 10th of November.—The first classifier and seems of the 10th of November.—The first classifier and seems of the 10th of November.—The first classifier and seems passengers, persons wishing to embark should make early application on board, foot of Wall street, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY.

The regular packet ship Wabash, Capt. John O Baker, sails on the 19th of November. Berths can be secured in either of these vessels, by applying as above.

FACKET FOR HAVRE—SECOND LINE.—The ship BALTIMORE, Edward Funk, master, will call on the 1st of December.

For treath or passage, apply to BOYD & HINCKEN, nlee No 9 Fonum Building, corner Wall and Water sts.

OLD LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS

N. Ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, Mar

WOODHULL & MINTURNS FIELDEN, BROTHERS, & CO.,

charge), viz.—
ENGLAND—Messrs. J. Bult, Son & Co., Bankers, London;
J. Barned & Co., Liverpool; the National Provincial Bank of
England and Branches, throughout England and Wales: Yorkshire District Bank and Branches; Birmingham Banking Co.;
Lancaster Banking Co.
IRELAND—National Bank of Ireland and Branches, and
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches, in all the principal
towns throughout the Kingdom.
SCOTLAND—Eastern Bank of Scotland and Branches
Greenock Banking Co. in Glasgow and Greenock.
Persons residing in the country and wishing to send money to

York on the lat, and Havre on the 16th of each month, as fo lows, viz:

New Ship ONESDA.

Captain

Ship BALTIMORE,
Captain

Captain

Ship UTICA,
Captain

Ship UTICA,
Captain

Frederick Hewitt,
New Ship St. NICHOLAS

Ist Mays,
Ist Mays,
Ist May,
I

FOR NEW URLEANS—Union Line—Firs Regular Packet with despatch—The fast sailing packet that has a bove. Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passensers, persons wishing to embark, should make early application on board, or to 108EPH McMURRAY, 023re 100 Pine street, corner of South

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Union Line—Figure 1 regular packet with despatch—The fast sailing pack with despatch—The fast sailing pack will have immediate dispatch. For cabin, second cabin a steerage passengers, having superior accommods ion, early polication should be reade on board, at Murray's wharf, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY.

Landing of the Pilgrims on the Rock at Plymouth.



First Emigration of Foreigners to New

Regland.

New England was settled by puritans, and from its earliest hour, it has retained much of the spirit, and sturdily mainteined the leading principles of its founders. The puritans, it will be recollected by the student of history, were the same men to whom England owed her first emancipation from the tyranny of the Stuart family—the same men whose political principles, sternly asserted, led to the revolution of 1688, and thus gave to our transatlantic progenitors whatever civil freedom they now enjoy—the same men whose descendantstook the lead in the American revolution of 1776, and thus set an example, whose influence, after overturning many ancient dynasties and changing the whole political aspect of Europe, is still felt in the more silent but certain progress of liberal principles, and the wider diffusion of equal rights.

In the year 1610, a congregation of these people, expelled by royal and ecclesiastical tyranny from their native country, England, had removed to Leyden, where they were permitted to establish themselves in peace under the ministry of their pastor, John Robinson. This excellent person may be justly regarded as the founder of the sect of Independents, or as it is customary to call them in New England, Congregationalists. The most important feature of their ecclesiastical system is the independence of each church or congregation, of all bishors, synods, or councils, and its direct dependence on the Head of the Christian church himself. The preaching of such a doctrine could not but offerd the government of England. It drew upon the devoted heads of its disciples the most determined persecution from Elizabeth and James, and exasperated the civil war, which, terminating in the dethronement of Charles I., finally gave the ascentancy to the puritans.

It was to avoid the persecution of James, that the English exiles commenting Mr. Robinson.

rated the civil war, which, terminating in the dethronement of Charles I., finally gave the ascendancy to the puritans.

It was to avoid the persecution of James, that the English exiles composing Mr. Robinson's congregation, remained for ten years at Leyden. But, at the end of that period, the same pious views which had originally prompted their departure from England, incited them to undertake a more distant migration. The manners of the Dutch, and especially their neglect of a reverential observance of Sunday, made them apprehensive that the lapse of a single generation would obliterate every trace of the puritan character among their descendants. It was determined, therefore, to seek a new home in some foreign dependency of England. They at first cast their eyes upon Guiana, of which Raleigh had given a glowing description; but subsequently decided to seek an establishment in Virginia. Agents were despatched to England to obtain permission from the king. James, although desirous to promote the increase of the colony which had been planted under his auspices, was unwilling to sanction their religious opinions by taking them under his protection. The utmost he would promise was, to connive at their practices and retrain from molesting them. After accepting this precarious security, they procured from the Plymouth Company a grant of a tract of land, lying, as was supposed, within the limits of its patent; a partnership or joint-stock company was formed, on disadvantageous terms, with certain merchants in London, in order to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of emigration and settlement.

tons burthen; in which a hundred and twenty of their number were appointed to embark from an English port for America. These were to act as the pioneers of the whole congregation. They were destined to figure in the world's history as the celebrated Pilgrims of New England.

They sought retirement—isolation—an opportunity of founding a small community of puritans, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, without attracting the notice of king or bishop. But they had a higher destiny. They were, in fact, to become the most efficient among the founders of a great empire, in which their own principles should flouris h for ages after, and a more liberal system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descendants.

All things being prepared for the departure of this detachment of the congregation from Delft haven,

should flouris hor ages after, and a more liberal system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descendants.

All things being prepared for the departure of this detachment of the congregation from Delft haven, where they took leave of their friends, for the English port of embarkation, Robinson and his people devoted their last meeting in Europe to an act of solemn and social worship, intended to implore a blessing from heaven upon the enterprize in which they were about to engage.

The pilgrims sailed from Delft haven on the 22d of July, 1620, for Southampton, whence, after remaining a lortinght, they sailed for America; but they were compelled by the bad condition of the Speedwell and the treachery of its captain, to put back twice before their final departure. The Speedwell, was abandoned; a portion of the company who were dismayed at the evident dangers of the voyage, were dismissed, reducing their number to one hundred and one, including women and children. This company were all crowded into the Mayflower, which set sail from Plymouth on the 6th of September, 1620, bearing the lounders of New England across the Atlantic. Never did so irail a bark carry so precious a burden.

The voyage was long and boisterous, and the captain of their vessel, through ignorance or treachery, instead of landing them at Hudson's river, whither they were bound, carried them to the north as far as Cape Cod, where they arrived on the 1th of November. This district was not included in the patent which they had obtained in England; and to supply the want of a more formal title, they composed and signed a written constitution of government, recognising the authority of the English crown, and expressing their own combination into a body politic, (November 1th), and their determination to enact all just and necessary laws, and to hoase them by due obedience. They then proceeded to elect John Carver for their governor, to serve for one year.

The selection of a spot for their settlement was attended with cousidera

Robinson, although originally a follower of Brown, afterwards expressly disclaimed the name of Brownist for himself and his people.
 Belknap.

He was the first Anglo-American born in New England.

On the 6th of December, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, and Standish, with some seamen, embarked in a shallop and sailed round the bay in search of a place for settlement. On landing they were salated with a flight of Indian arrows; but a discharge of muskerty speedily dispersed the assailants. A storm came on. The shallop lost its rudder, and was nearly shipwrecked. Reaching an island on the 9th, they reposed themselves and kept the Christian Sabbath with the usual solemnities. The next day a harbor was found, which they deemed commodious, and the surrounding country was pleas ant and well watered. They returned with the agreeable intelligence to their friends, and the ship was brought into this harbor on the 15th. The 18th and 19th were passed in exploring the land; and on the 20th, after imploring the Divine guidance and protection, the people landed and commenced the settlement. This day is still celebrated by the descendants of the pitgrims as the anniversary of New England's birth.

They gave the town the name of Plymouth, in remembrance of the hospitalities they had received at the last port in England from which they had sailed. Their first operations consisted in measuring out the land to the different families, laying a platform for their ordnance, and erecting habitations. It was not till the 31st of December, that they were able to celebrate the Sabbath, with its approp late exercises, in a house on shore.

The hardships undergone by the people in exploring the bay and effecting a landing, sowed the seeds of fatal disease; their provisions were scanty; the winter was severe; and the Indians, remembering the kidnapping exploits of Hunt and others, were nostile. More than half the colonists including John Carver, their governor, died before spring. Those who retained their strength were hardly sufficient to minister to the urgent wants of the sick and dying. In this employment, no one distinguished himself more than carver, the governor. He was a man of On the 6th of December, Carver, Bradford, Win

den, the weight of it should not always be imposed on him."

It appears that previous to the arrival of the pilgrims in New England, a sweeping pestilence had carried off whole tribes of natives, in the region where they had now settled. The traces of former habitation were apparent; but no Indians were found residing in their immediate vicinity. The spring, which restored health to the colonists brought them also an agreeable surprise, in the visit of some Indians whose disposition was friendly. The visit of Samoset, whose previous intercourse with the English fishermen enabled him to salute them with "Welcome, welcome, Englishmen!" was followed by that of Massasott, the principal sachem of the country, with whom the celebrated treaty was concluded, which was invisibly observed, for more than fitty years, and contributed, during that period, more than any other circumstance, to secure New England from the

tributed, during that period, more than any other circumstance, to secure New England from the horrors of Indian warfare.

Mass Meeting of The Newsboys.—A mass meeting, large and respectable, of the newsboys of this city was held on Friday night on the steps of the office of the Republic, No. 30 Ann street. The interests of the fraterinty came fully under consideration, as connected with the present canvass and things in general. The meeting was addressed in the ancient style of the Quirites, unhampered by any organization or submission to Fresident, &c., by John Nookes, £sq., carrier to ên Plebeian and other papers of this city. Mr. Nookes, in his address, described the characteristics of the different journals in this city in a strain of eloquence worthy the palmy days of a Cicero and Hortensius, somewhat after this fashion. Among such a host of political papers, it became them to know and canvass their respective claims on their patronage; that upon this subject, but that he was apprehensive of exhausting their patience, he would speak for hours, but—(cries of 'no, no! go on!')—he would, however, content himself briefly with defining what principles and what papers the newboys should support (Hear, hear.)

At the head of all he would place the Herald, as werthy of their untiring patronage, for upon fine days when no other paper would sell, that seemed scarcely to feel the elevation of the barometer. Next to this he would place the Sun, particularly on packet-days and immediately on the arrival of a balloon—both of these papers, too, were characterized by a peculiar trait, they had no principles, and therefore their venders were no! liable to oprinciples, and therefore their venders were no! liable to oprinciples, and therefore their venders were no! liable to period the sun particularly on packet-days and immediately on the arrival of a balloon—both of these papers, too, were characterized by a peculiar trait, they had no principles, and therefore proposed their security of the Experise he placed also very h

A LITTLE BIT OF SCIENCE.—France is making some rare discoverics in science. It is rendered almost certain by the late experiments of M. Faraday that the magnetic pole and all its influences are caused by the operation of the sun's light upon the diurnal revolution of the earth's surface at the equater. He has also proved that, by means of polarized rays, it is possible to ascertain the chemical action which takes place between bodies held in solution in various liquids. This is truly astonishing as well admirable.

weil known as the veteran mail driver between Boston and Portsmosth, for nearly thirty; ears, was killed at Portsmouth on Monday about noon. He had recently purchased a young high sprited herse, with which he was riding in a chaise, when the horse became unmanageable, and after running some distance, dashed the chaise against a post, throwing out Mr. Robinson and wounding him so that he died in about two hours.

Bordentown, in Years past.

It was night, in the year 18**, that I for the first time crossed the threshold of the brother of Napoleon; my companion was a son of the ex-king of Naples, and had been my chum for years, and with him I made my first visit; a carriage met us at the river, and it was not long before we were in fine quarters. The room in which we were lodged had all the recherché elegance of the ancient regime, and in fact the whole mansion was a perfect bijou of refinement; the floor was covered with some old tapestry that had once adorned a palace in Spain, and lit by a silver lamp with a fine alabaster shade, carved with images of the virgin and child—the flight into Egypt, the preaching in the temple and the crucifixion, with a minuteness and originality surprising; it was a relic from the convent of the Carmelites at Avignon, taken during the wars of Italy—two Chinese jars of rare value stood beside a mantel of the richest Egyptian marble, which supported twin vases of the finest porcelain of seneres chairs, of Spanish chesnut antiquity, carved, which doubtless had once seen the Escurial, as the arms of Spain covered their backs; and a dressing case of ebony choicely inlain with ivory, rested against the wall, a table was between our beds with a pitcher and goblet of silver. Even the beds were covered with the richest of satin brocade. M. De***, the private secretary, waited upon us to say that the Count was ill of a toothache, and that he would not be able to see us till morning. It is an old woman's whim, that what you dream in a strange house will surely come to pass; if so, my whole life would since have been emerged 'neath say that the Count was iff of a toothache, and that he would not be able to see us till morning. It is an old woman's whim, that what you dream in a strange house will surely come to pass; if so, my whole life would since have been emerged 'nearh the skirt of Pope Pius VII., for a painting of Napolean's interview with him near Fontainbleau, that adorned the wall, hung upon my soul like an incubus. I could see the weak old man dragged, harrassed, disheartened, in his vain strife to keep his temporal kingdom out of the claws of the eagles of France, and, amid all his suffering, smiling with a spiritual resignation, and blessing God for the trial of faith to which he was subjected. At last my dream changed to a darker hue—an assassin's dagger gleamed in the air—a groan of intense agony struck my ear—the old man rushed to me and clung with desperate lervor, the blood gushing from his wounds strangled me; the fierce embrace; oh! I could no longer breathe; the voices of the air muttered something of Wright's prison and the Duc D'Enghein's grave, and all was over. While I lay in this state, a hand touched mine, the speel was gone, and breakfast had been sent up, and my friend had waked me from the vilest nightmare that ever straddled humanity. The cafe was truly delicious, and the figures under our feet afforded us a host of amosement. After taking a stroll in the park, where peacocks and a herd of deer sported quietly around a beautiful statue, with a front of line American scenery, we returned, and were presented to the Count. He embraced his nephew warmly, and gave me a truly plebeian shake of the hand, and bade us be seated. Now, for the first time I scanned closely his features; his hair was then silky, and hung pointedly from his head; his eyes were dark, passionate, and burning at times; his lips classically sensual; his complexion a faint olive; and when excited, his features were rather impressive than expressive; the forehead and chin, if met anywhere this side of the

iures were rather impressive than expressive; the forehead and chin, if met anywhere this side of the grave, you would swear were Bonaparte; his form was rather corpuled; his hands small, white, and womanish; and his feet Lord Byron would doubtless have envied. When walking, he stood about five feet ten; he sat rather tailer His dress was of black, with a massive gold and diamond chain, and a bracelet of hair upon his wrist; diamond sleeve buttons peeped out from beneath his snowy wristbands. All his attendants paid him profound respect, even deference—whether it was drilling or love, thave been unable to determine. When he spoke, it was fast, rather impetious—upon men he was bitter, upon things cloquent. The room in which we sat was lighted from ceiling to floor, looking out upon a scene of unrivalled beauty. Several oaken book-cases loomed darkly against the wall, with their dingy brooze pillars, and brass mouldings. Upon an excretoire of rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, rested a silver writing case—one that Napoleon had used in several of his campaigns—a finely carved eagle, with spread wings, rose in the centre, upon a pedestal where twined a wreath of laurel around the magic "N." The room was gingerly curtained with Genoa velvet, and busts, by Canova, of the Emperor, Pauline, Josephine and Lucien, gemed the room upon pedestals of variegated marble; several cameos lay clustered in a corner, and a portrait of "the mother of Napoleon" hung over the mantel. Of that mother the Count spoke with profound admiration "She was one whom prosperity could never spoil, nor adversity everidepress." It was durindmylast day's stay that he showed me a portrait of her mistory and the pronounced a good likeness. I thought her a splendid creature—but it was the beauty of each, as St. Helena. I understood he always wore her miniatore, and believe me, Napoleon was not jealous without a cause. He spoke eloquently of Pauline's ravishing beauty, and showed me a portrait of her, that he pronounced a good likeness. I thought he

Washington

yer delvi spit the hale . ! this matter in prent, sait composing old Veto's suits, and tail, beg, and baggage, to some rural tetrest, there to noise o'er the days of "and lang syne"-the happy four years, notwithstanding the obliquy heaped on them by

"Sic transit gloria mundi"

The cabinet met on Friday in relation to the instructions of H. B. M. Navai efficers on the African station. The President sat in his "old arm thar," which, by the bye, moves on a pivot, and has led to many insumations.

Captain Bob, by the way, on passant, is not B.O.B.bob, an epi one of Bobachi, where saturday evening for Philade Ipina, where he is ends remaining all the linal result of the elections be known, he has been, during the second in Philade Lina.

B C-B-bob, an epi onne of Bohadit, at on Saturday eventral for Introduction, where he in ends remaining the final result of the elections be knowned has been, during the sejourn in Philadelphia, under the tuttion of Jee B-S-, better known as the Honerable, Jung, or Doctor S-, a perfect Calleb Quotern, amalg mater of nestrons to heal, if possible the dissensions in the Loco ranks. The Judge hes had, in conjunction with friends, the appointing power in the present administration—John having left all to fine Idaoc, into whose hends he "completely resigned himself."

Greatcrowds at the "Globe" examining the election returns, and at the Post Office, to view Morse's Telegraph," with the expectation, no doubt, of catching a peep of the electric spark as it passes with the news along its wiry conductor. Our citizens havelpecome of late very sharp sighted, and also very musical, parading the streets, back and front, in procession, stepping out to the notes of Yankee Doodle, discordantly emanating from a solitary blow-pipe@which, methinks, has a brouchitis, or some such obstruction in its windy passage, particularly when emitting the dulcetstrains of "Walk along John."

The White House stands alone in its gloominess, Martin pacing his lonely rounds, endeavoring to catch one parting peep of a "rale" Democrat. "Ah! God be with ould times, when we'd have lawn a walla of them, fine, sanncy* crathures devil a less, the soul to the christian you can see now, at all, at all. Och, murther! Shure its enough to break the heart in me; the people's house going be gogstes, going to the ould fellow intirely. Yerrah that I mayn't sin! Lord betunes and harm in the days of Matt". We had full and plenty, lashings and lavings, white and black.—Faith, I'm the only white, barring a Dutchman, who is a complete Judy, and doesn't know B from a Turf kish. Take a pinch, yer honor?"

A new, and it appears an efficient character has lately developed itself, as being of some service to the administration, in the person of James Maher, a Pennsylvania

acts in the double capacity, is not for me to determine.

Col. J. Graham, of Cincinnati, has received the appeintment of Consul to Buenos Ayres. Col. G. was a Harrisen man, at whose death he resolved thusself into a Tyler man, and has been of some service. Provision is being made for them all, and if it be James K. Polk's fortune to please the people, Jol.n's friends will be snugly located for four years more. There are a few remaining who wait their opportunity. They know how many beans make five, and so does

Tragus.

Richmond, Va. [Correspondence of the Herald] RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4, 1844.

DEAR BENNETT :-The day has passed, but the election is not over

in Richmond and the county of Henrico. Owing to the miserable arrangements here for voting and a small sprinkling of rain, the commissioners have made it a pretext to keep the polls open here for two days longer, but with what justice we shall see herentter. The whigs have polled a large vote, and have gained slightly all about here since 1840, which you will perceive by what returns the Whig and Enquirer will give you in the morning. There is nothing official here yet, but from present calculations the whigs will have shout 200 majority in this congressional district, which is a gain. They have sent large numbers from here to vote in Hanover, Mr. Clay's native county, to secure him from the disgrace of a defeat in his own county, but I will venture to say that a majority of the resident voters in Hanover vote against him. The whigs received a damper to their spirits in the first news received from Pennsylvania by last night's mail. From representations made here on the return of Mr. Senator Archer, they calculated on from 6000 to 8000 in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the consequence is they have lost their temper as well as their money, and now concede Pennsylvania for Polk and Dallas. They now turn to New York for consolation, which will be a bitterer pill for them to swallow than Pennsylvania, or I lose my guess, but "nous verrons." I will keep you informed of the latest returns for a few days, and remain yours, truly, which you will perceive by what returns the

EXCHANGE HOTEL & EATING SALOON No. 77 DOCK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have re-fitted and opened the above establishment, where they are prepared at all times to farmish Diners, Suppers and Breakfast, at the shortest notice. They will keep an Ordinary from 12 o'clock A.M., until 4 P.M., when persons can dine on all the delicacies of the season. The Bar will be amply supplied; and from their long experience in the business, they hope to give general satisfaction.

They have also fitted up a number of airy and well ventilated sleeping rooms, affording persons arriving by the different railroads and steamboats, an oppartunity to obtain lodging at all hours of the night.

Attached to the establishment, is an extensive stabling for the contractions of the stabilishment, is an extensive stabling for the contractions of the contraction of the contract

Attached to the estationary of the paid all who favor them with a call.

The public may rest assured every attention will be paid all who favor them with a call.

The location is in the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Railroad and Steamboat landings, and opposite the Philadelohais Exchange.

RICHARD B. JONES.

19 2taw U z

BICHARD B. JONES.

rhich will be paid on demand at any of the Bunks, or the franches, in all the principal towns throughout England, freund, Scotland and Walse.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.

35 Fullon atreet, New York,
next door to the Fulton Bunk.

N. B.—The Old Line of Liverpool Packets sail from this port
or Liverpool on the 1st and 19th of each month. Parties returning to the Old Country will find it to their comfort and advanage to select this favorite Line for their conveyance, in preferoce to any other.